

CITY DATA STRUCTURES

Tomáš Richta
Computer Graphics Group
Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Czech Technical University in Prague
Karlovo nam. 13
Prague (Czech Republic)
E – mail: richtt1@fel.cvut.cz, zara@fel.cvut.cz



Outline

- ▶ **Motivation**
- ▶ **The visualization problem**
- ▶ **The network problem**
- ▶ **The database problem**
- ▶ **Conclusion**
- ▶ **Examples**
- ▶ **Discussion**

Motivation

▶ superior goals

- city geographical information system development (3D city GIS)
- detailed modeling of the whole city
- emphasis on semantics-topology-geometry

▶ discovered issues

- the visualization problem
- the network problem
- the database problem

The visualization problem

- ▶ **fast and efficient rendering**
 - algorithms, scene graphs, ray-tracing, ...
 - visibility, backface culling, proximity, ...
 - LODs, impostors, ...
- ▶ **photorealistic sense**
 - precision of models
 - textures, materials
 - interactivity









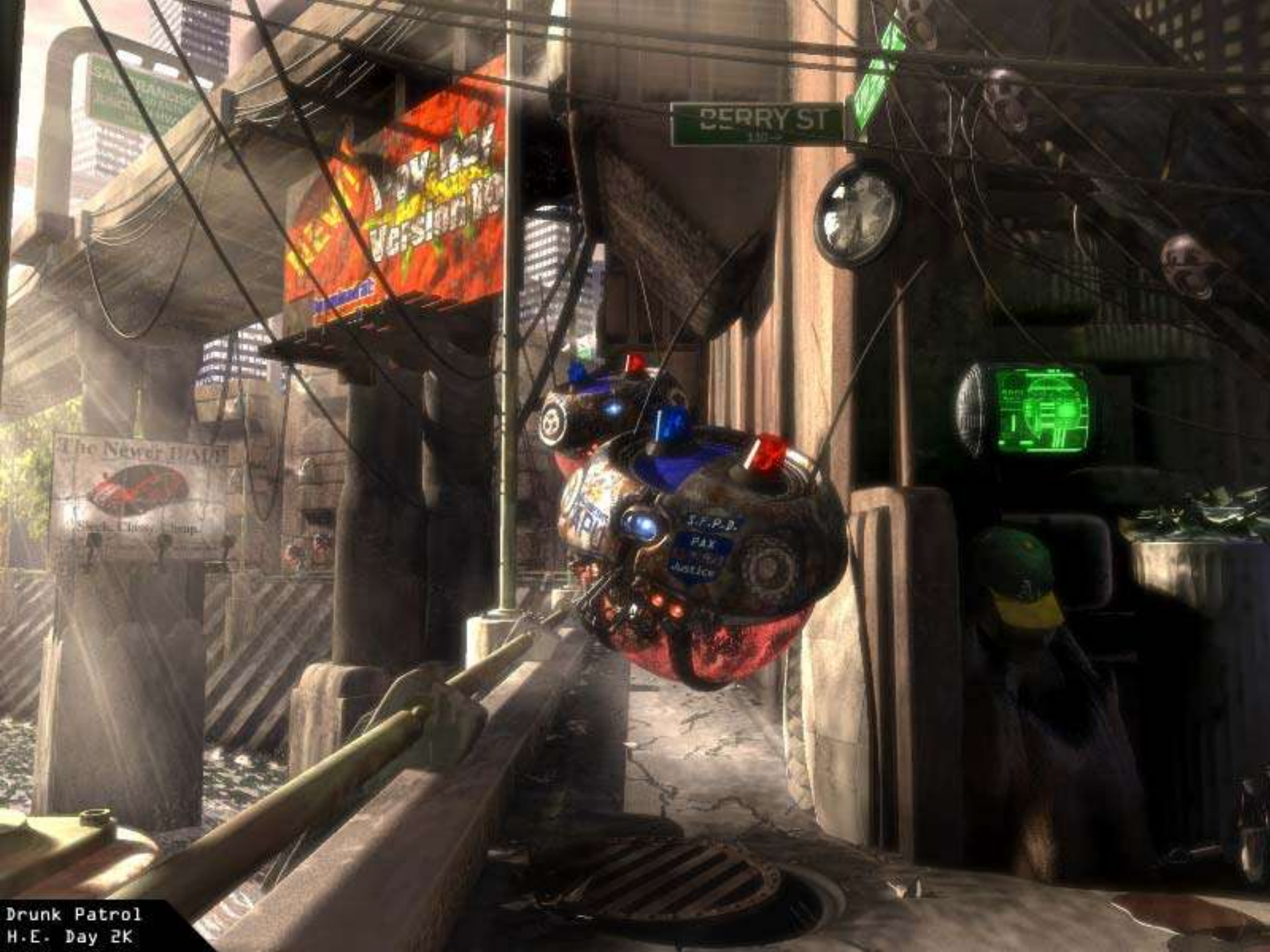
Gilles Tran (c) 2001 www.oynonle.com



Gilles Tran @ 2003 www.oynonle.com



Copyright 2000 Gilles Tran



The network problem

▶ network capacity

- how many connections at a time?

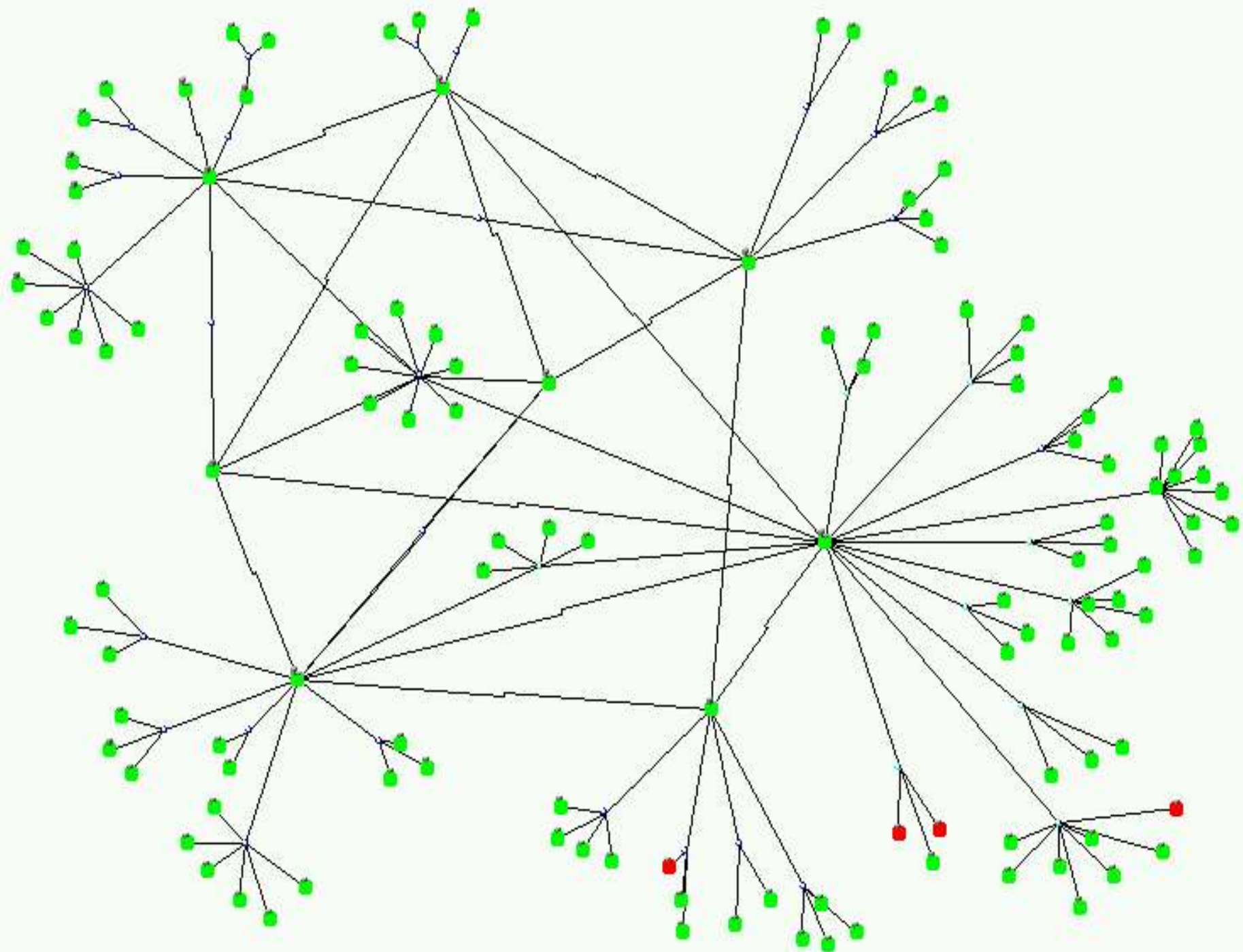
▶ network speed

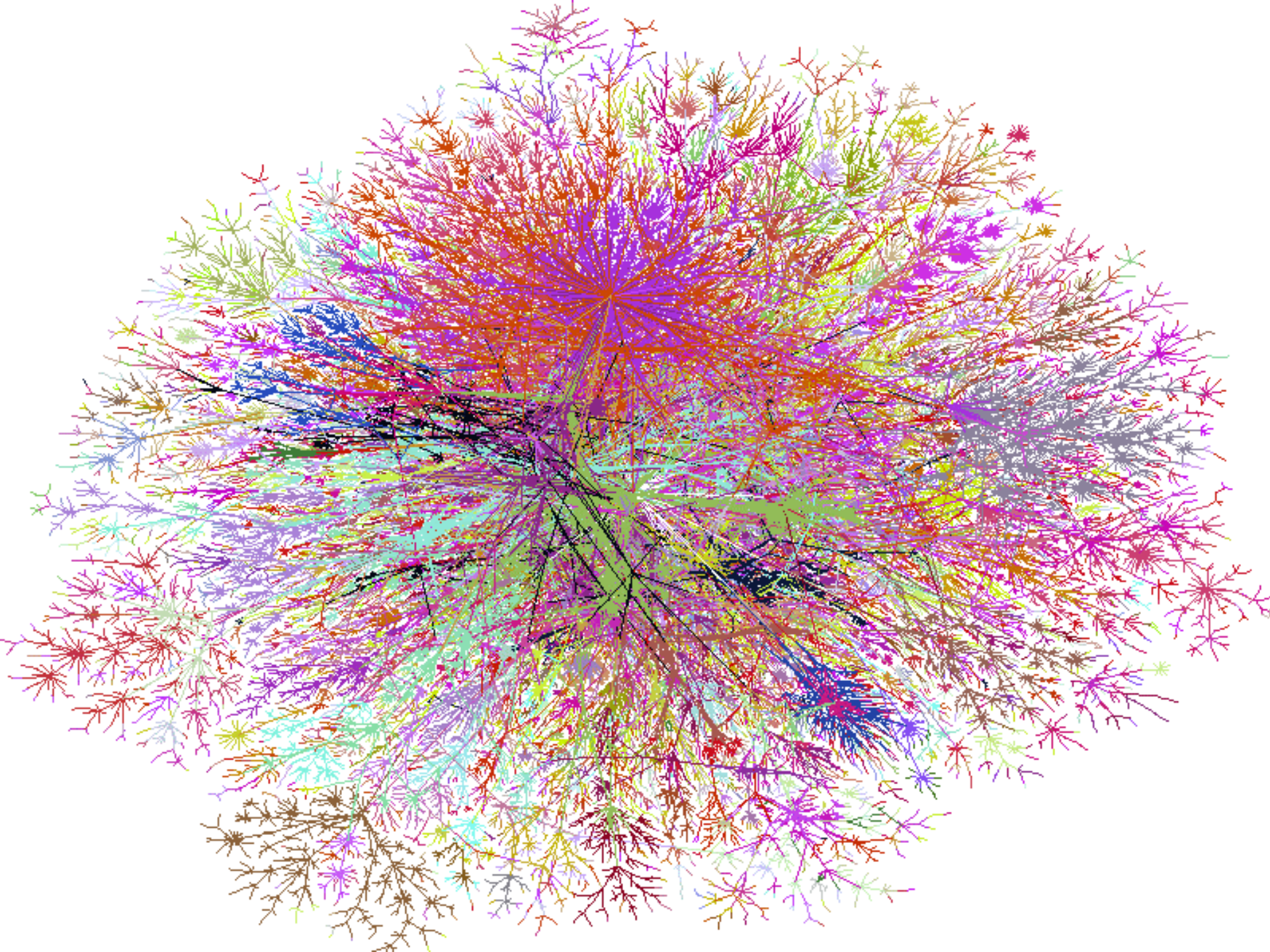
- how much data transportable in the time?

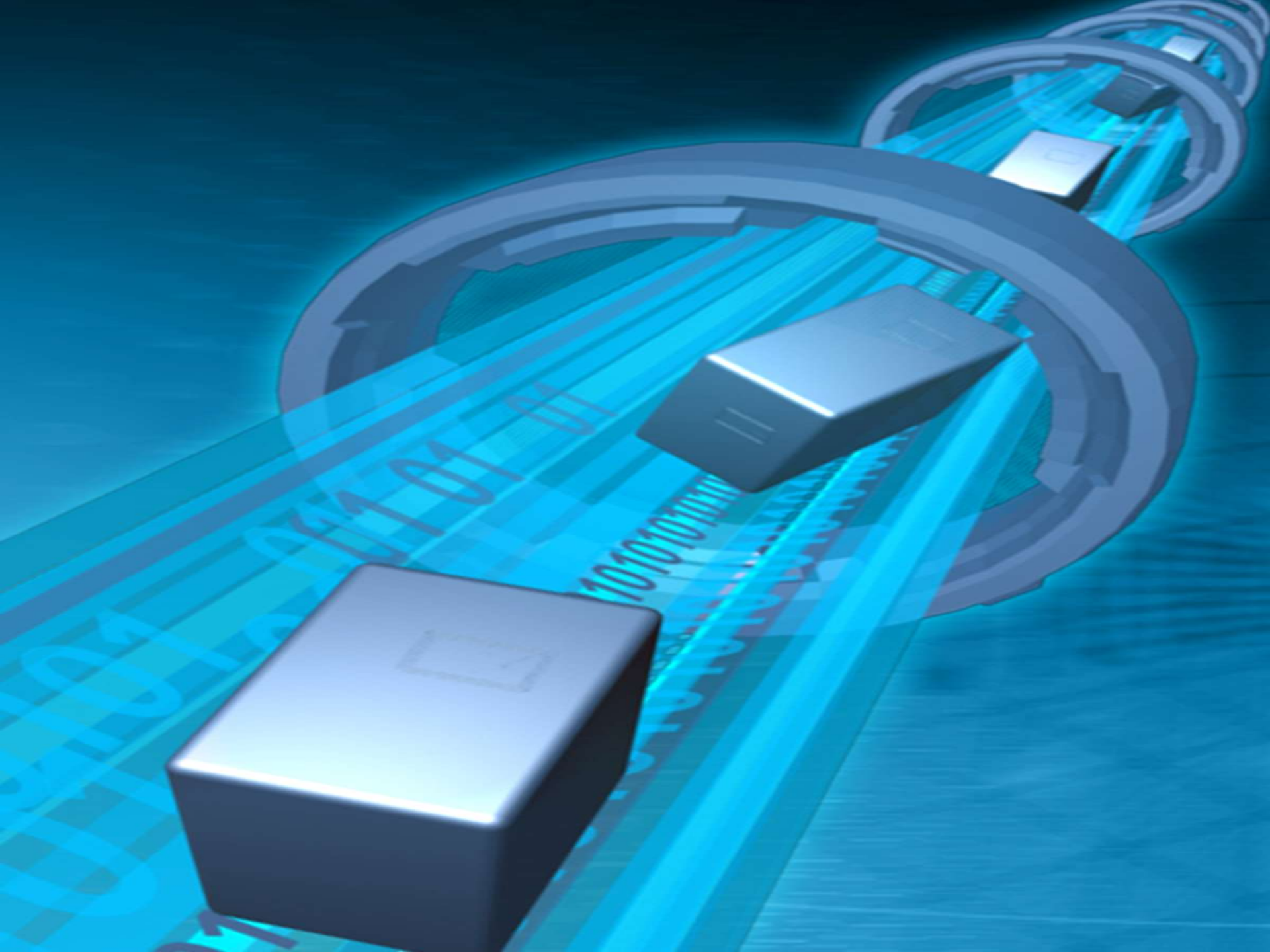
▶ network reliability

- how many times we need to transfer data?

- **LAN, WAN, VPN, TCP-IP, UDP, ...**







The database problem

▶ geometry data

- CSG geometry, meshes, vertexes, splines
- textures, materials, colors

▶ semantics data

- information systems, records, cadastre

▶ topology data

- next to, above, below, left, right, part of, consisting of, connected with, adjacent

GIS

▶ **geometry (mostly 2D)**

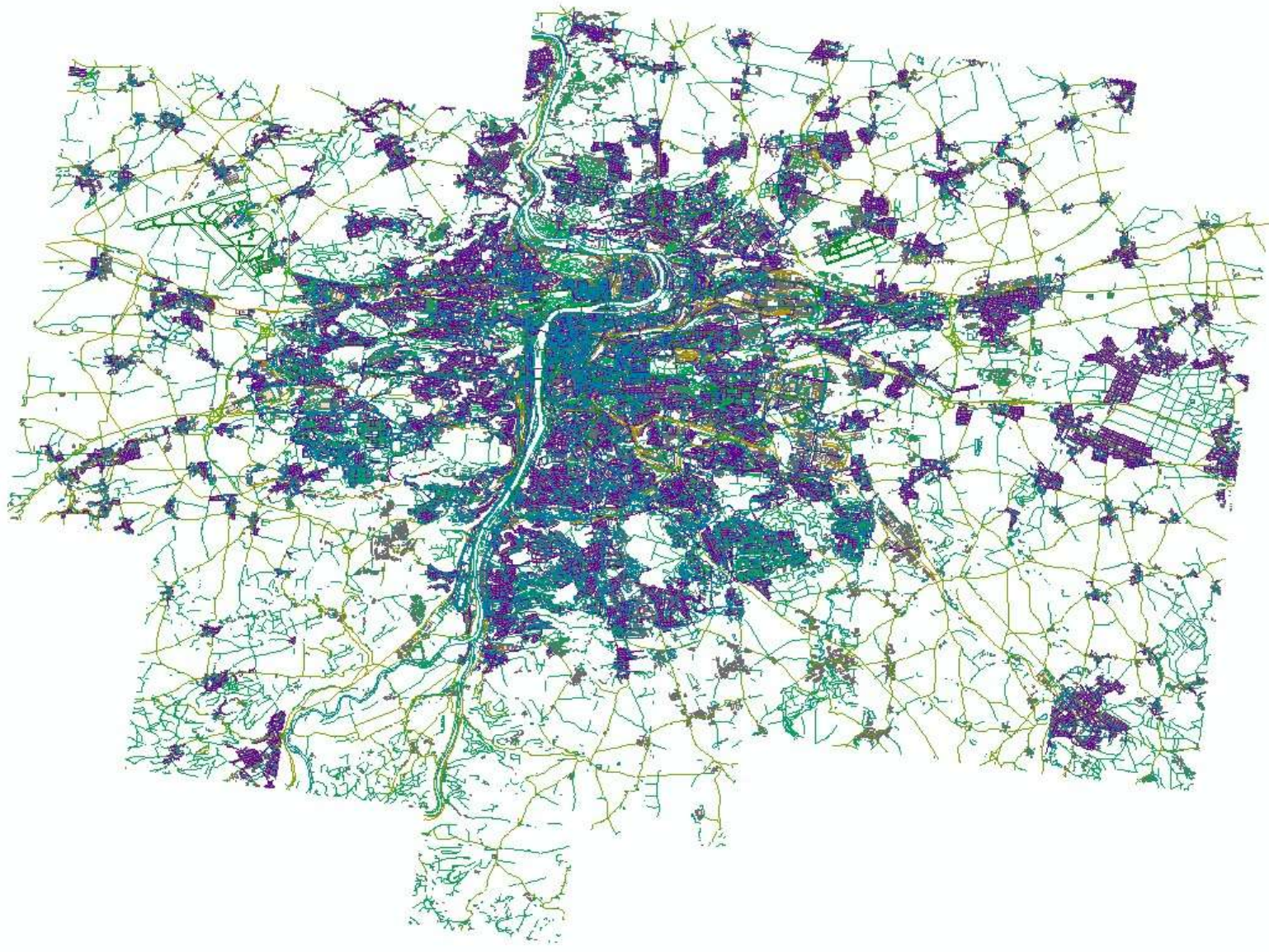
- points, lines, polygons
- DEM, DTM, TIN

▶ **semantics**

- attribute data, .DBF files

▶ **topology**

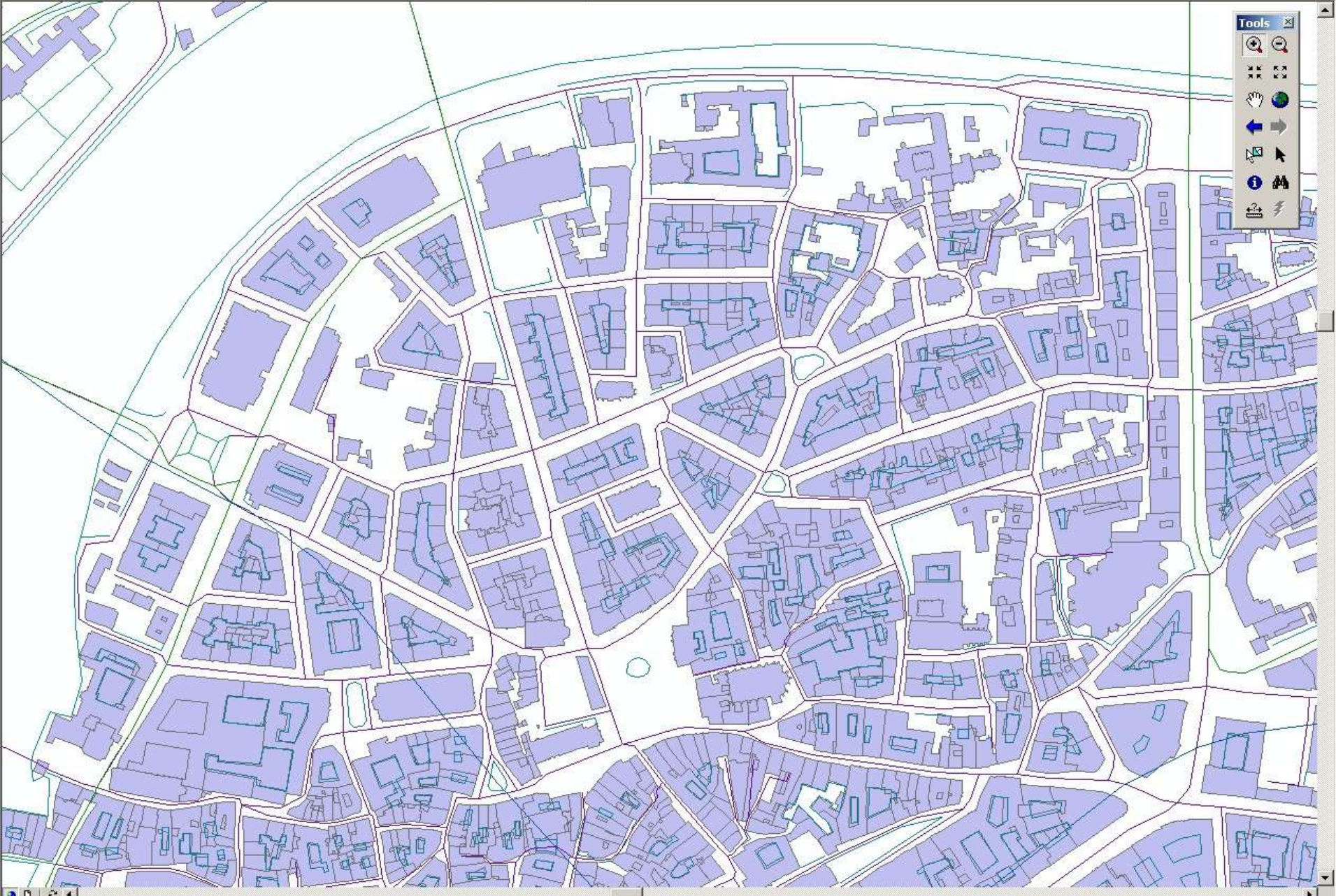
- spatial queries, table joins
- spatial analyses



Tools

- Home
- Navigation
- Display
- Layers
- Layout
- Tools

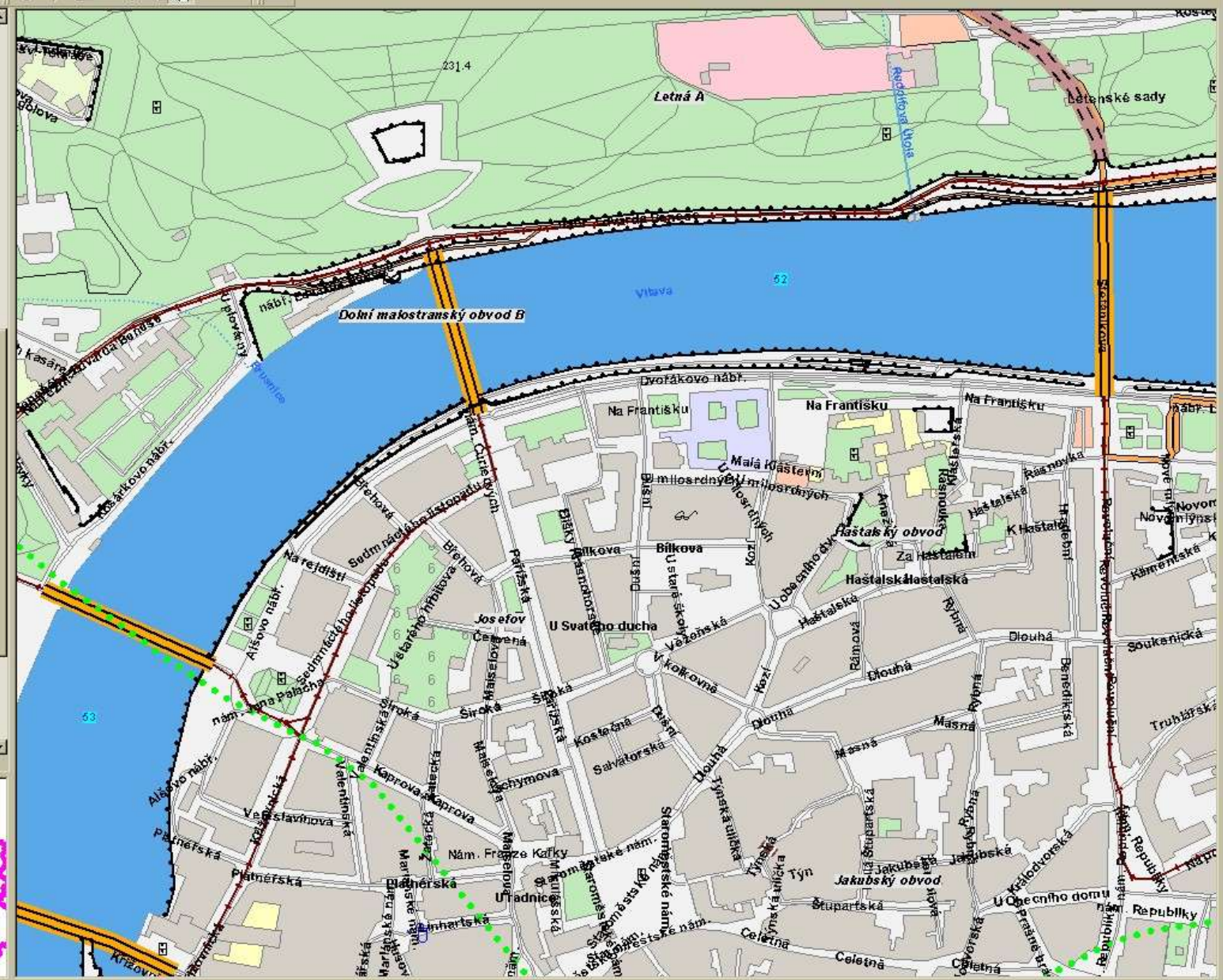
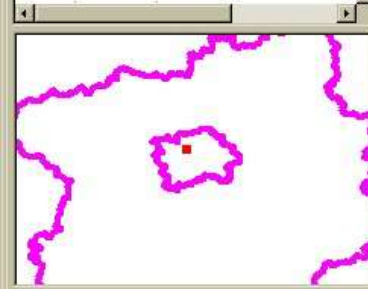




Tools

- Navigation icons: Home, Previous View, Next View, Stop, Refresh, Full Screen, Print, Close.
- Navigation icons: Pan, Rotate, North Arrow, Previous View, Next View, Stop, Refresh, Full Screen, Print, Close.
- Navigation icons: Pan, Rotate, North Arrow, Previous View, Next View, Stop, Refresh, Full Screen, Print, Close.
- Navigation icons: Pan, Rotate, North Arrow, Previous View, Next View, Stop, Refresh, Full Screen, Print, Close.
- Navigation icons: Pan, Rotate, North Arrow, Previous View, Next View, Stop, Refresh, Full Screen, Print, Close.
- Navigation icons: Pan, Rotate, North Arrow, Previous View, Next View, Stop, Refresh, Full Screen, Print, Close.
- Navigation icons: Pan, Rotate, North Arrow, Previous View, Next View, Stop, Refresh, Full Screen, Print, Close.
- Navigation icons: Pan, Rotate, North Arrow, Previous View, Next View, Stop, Refresh, Full Screen, Print, Close.
- Navigation icons: Pan, Rotate, North Arrow, Previous View, Next View, Stop, Refresh, Full Screen, Print, Close.
- Navigation icons: Pan, Rotate, North Arrow, Previous View, Next View, Stop, Refresh, Full Screen, Print, Close.

- části obcí
- obce
- obce pověřené
- obce s RP
- okresy
- kraje
- ČR
- Doprava
 - základy vjezdu a jednosměr.
 - turistika a cyklo
- Energetika a produktovody
 - produktovody
 - energetika
- Rizika
 - povodně
 - Q100 (data VUV)
- Podkladová mapa
 - objekty na komunikacích
 - objekty zástavby
 - skalní útvary a jeskyně
 - přístaviště, rašeliněště a pr.
 - osamělý strom, lesík
 - T xt
 - výškové kóty
 - skalní útvary, rokle, sesuv
 - zeď
 - liniové objekty zástavby
 - liniové objekty komunikac.
 - železniční tratě
 - objekty na řekách bažiny
 - silnice / ulice
 - uliční síť
 - silnice
 - silnice (nad 20)
 - silnice (100-20)
 - silnice (50-100)
 - silnice (30-50k)
 - silnice (5-30k)
 - silnice (1-5k)
 - cesta
 - cesta (5-50k)



3D GIS

- ▶ The big area of research
- ▶ Few extensions to old 2D GIS
- ▶ Many drawbacks of former technologies
- ▶ Main problems
 - lack of quality data structures
 - usage of file systems and RDBMS
 - nonefficient exploitation of contemporary visualisation possibilities

3D Geometry data formats

3D2	EGDR	MI	Poly	SAT	V
3DML	FACT	MOL2	PS	SCENE	VEF
AC3D	FFIVW	MovieBYU	POVRAY (v3.6)	SCN	Vision3D
3DS	fld	MS3D	Macperspective	SDML	VLA
ASE	FLT	MSLD	PowerFlip	Old SDML	vmd
ASC	GEO	NDO	PRT	SHP	vol
ALC	Geom	nff	PRT	SLC	VRI
AL2	GLF	enff	q3o	STL	WLD
BMF	HIV	NUAGES	QuickDraw3D	STP	WRL
CDF	HPGL	OBJ	radio	STEP	WRM
CGM	hf	OFF	RAD V3.1	Super3D	VRML V2.0
cinema4d	IGES	OFF	RAD V2.5	SURF	VRML V1.0
COB	ILDA	OpenGL	ArchiCAD	Tachyon	VRML 97
cube	Infini3D	OOGL	StrataStudio	FORM TDDD	WMF
DF3	Inventor	PEDR	RAW	tet	XYZ
Direct-X	IRIT	PDB (V2.1)	RAY	TIN	YASRT
DMO	LWOB	PHD	RAY summary	TM	YAODL
DWF	Lightwave 5.x	PI	RIB	TP	
DXF2000	MDL	PLG, FIG, WLD	Rotater	TRI	
Minimal 3D DXF	MGF	PLY	rsd	UNREAL	

3D GIS data model

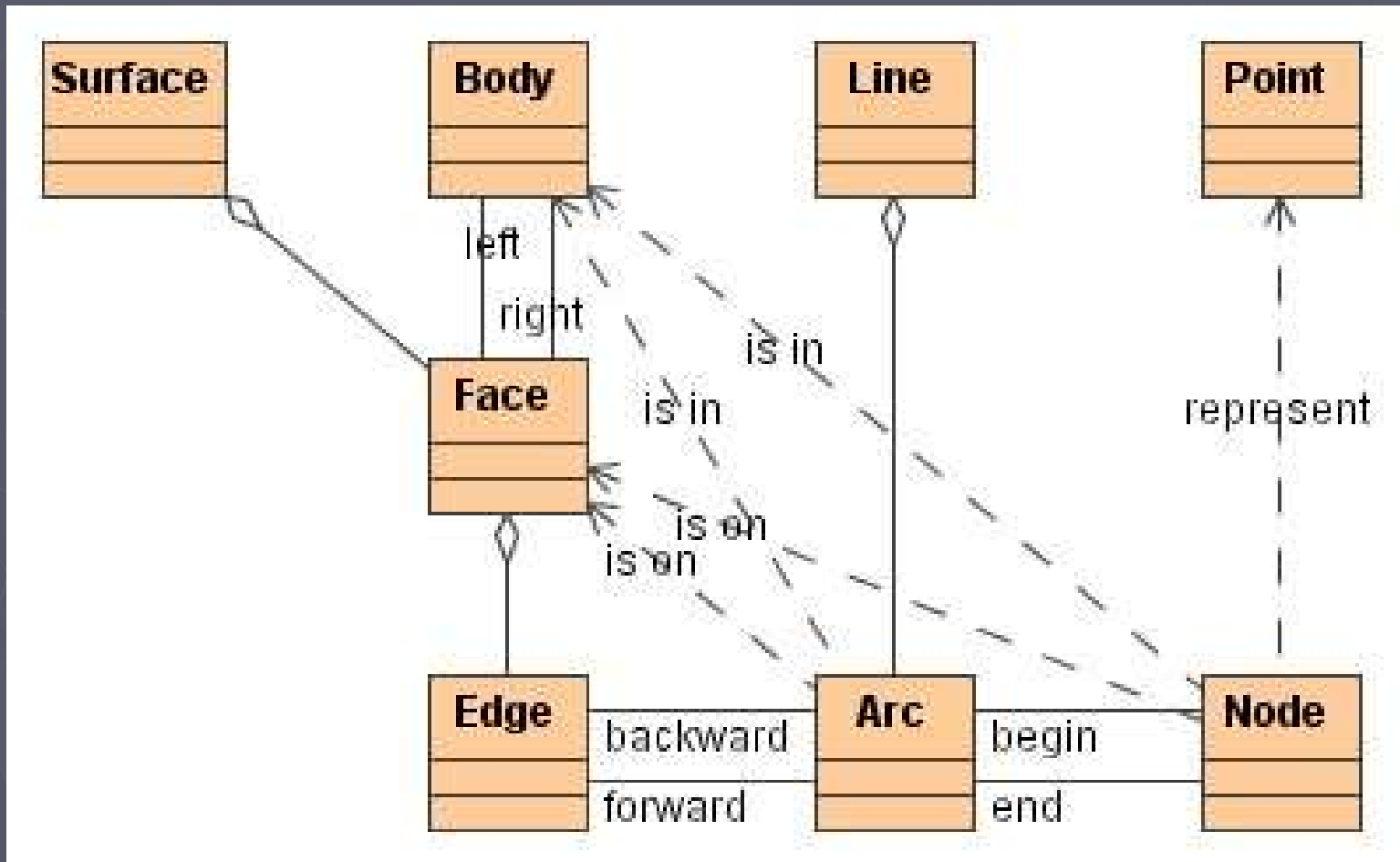
► Examples of 3D data models

- FDS – Molenaar
- TEN - Pilouk
- UDM – Coors
- SSS – Zlatanova
- OO3D - Shi et al.
- GeoToolKit - Balovnev et al.

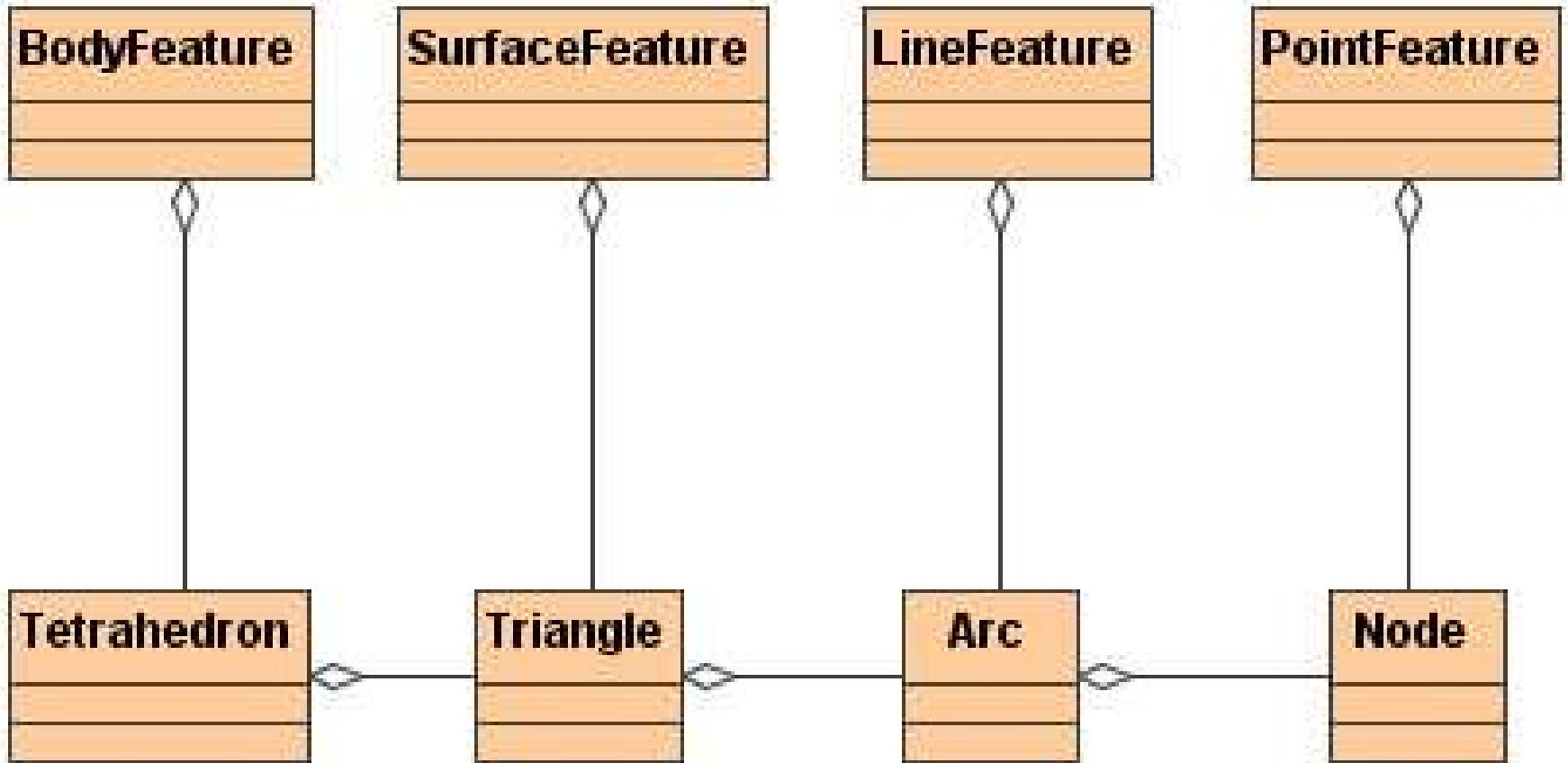
quite similar – deal with basic geometry

- includes visualization problems (boundingBox)

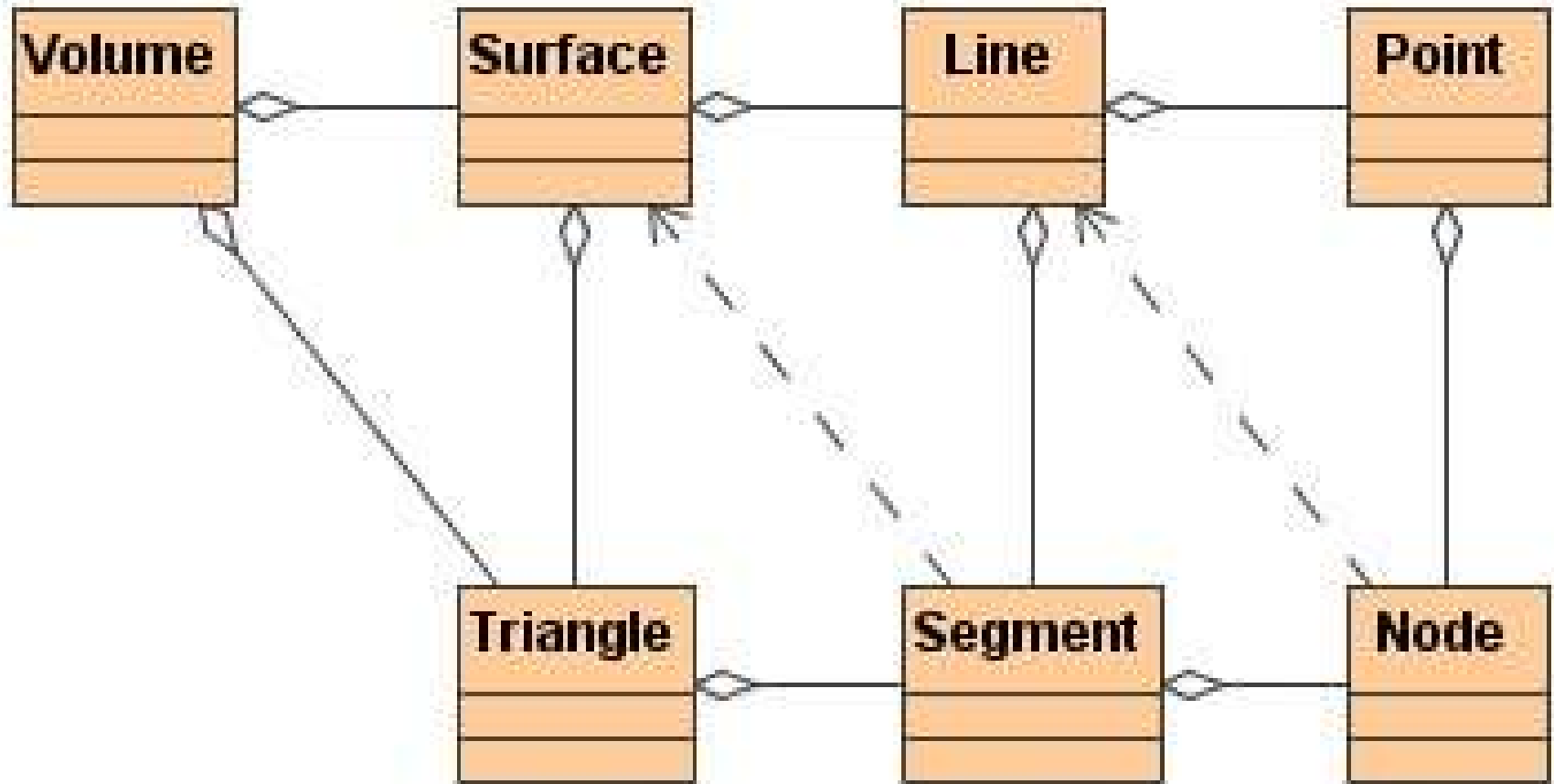
FDS - Molenaar



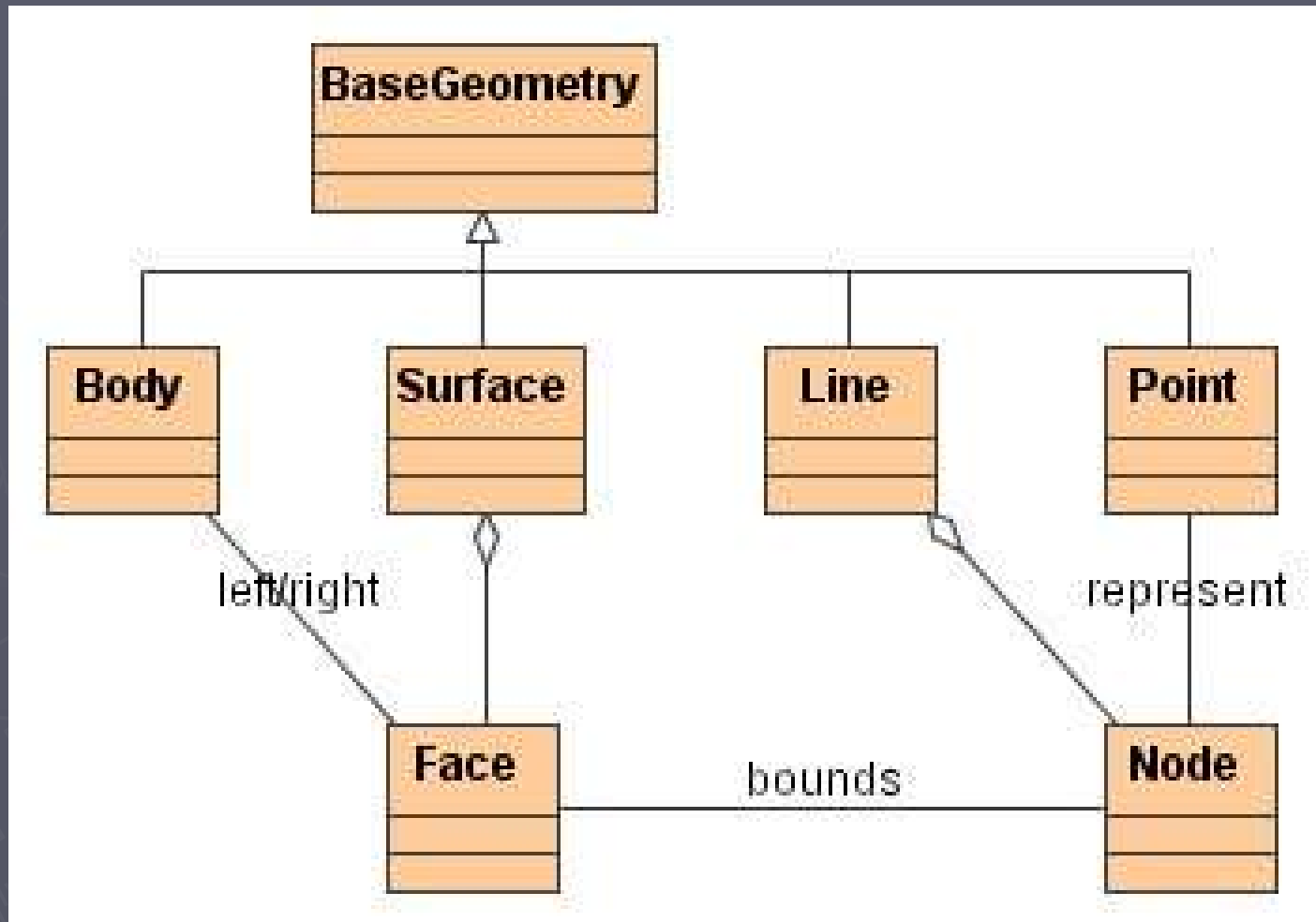
TEN -Pilouk



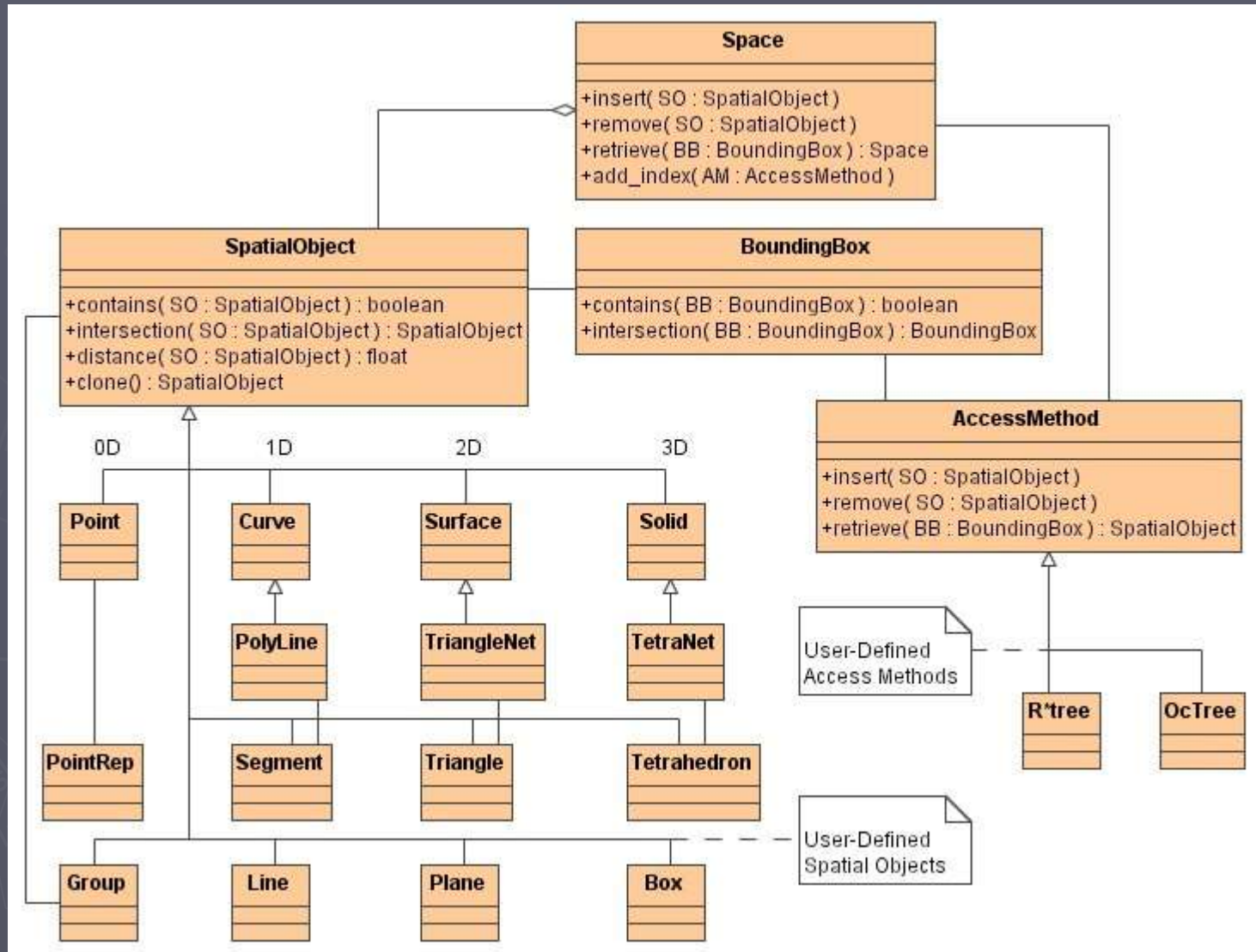
OO3D – Shi et al.



UDM, SSS – Coors, Zlatanova

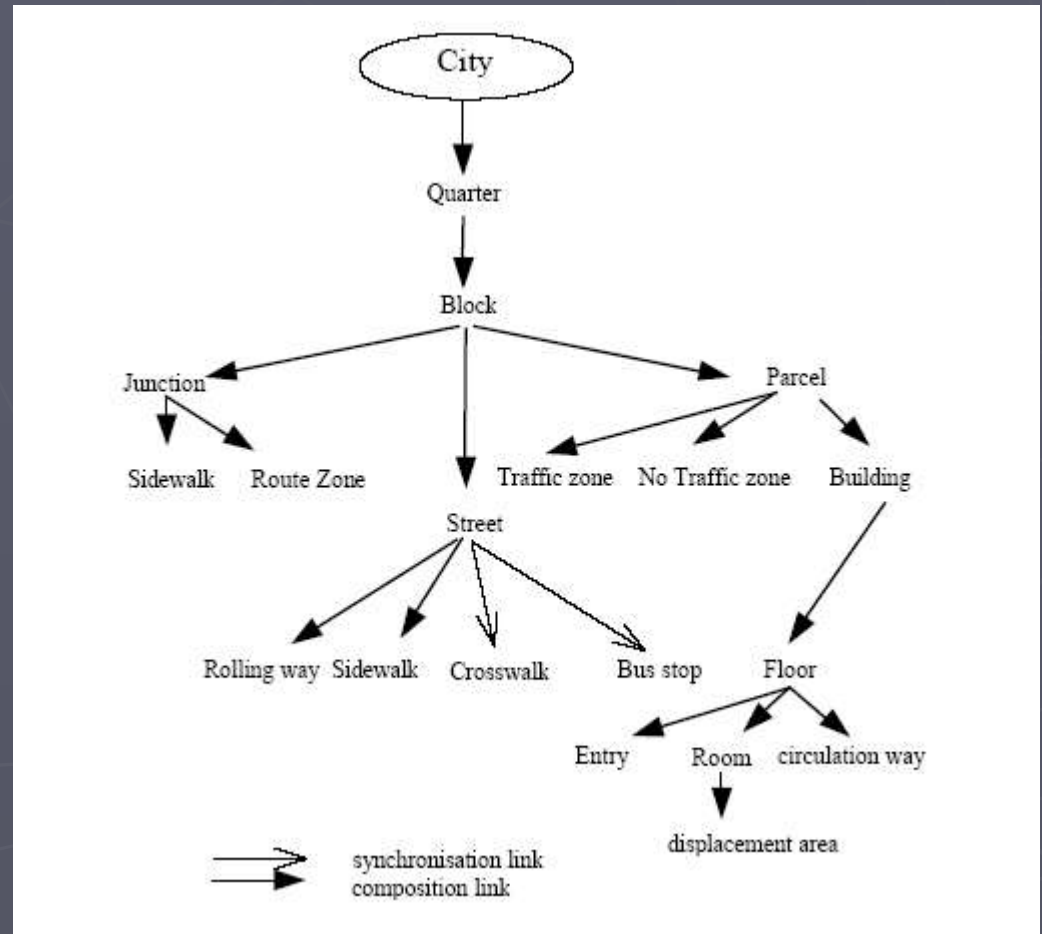


GeoToolKit - Balovnev et al.



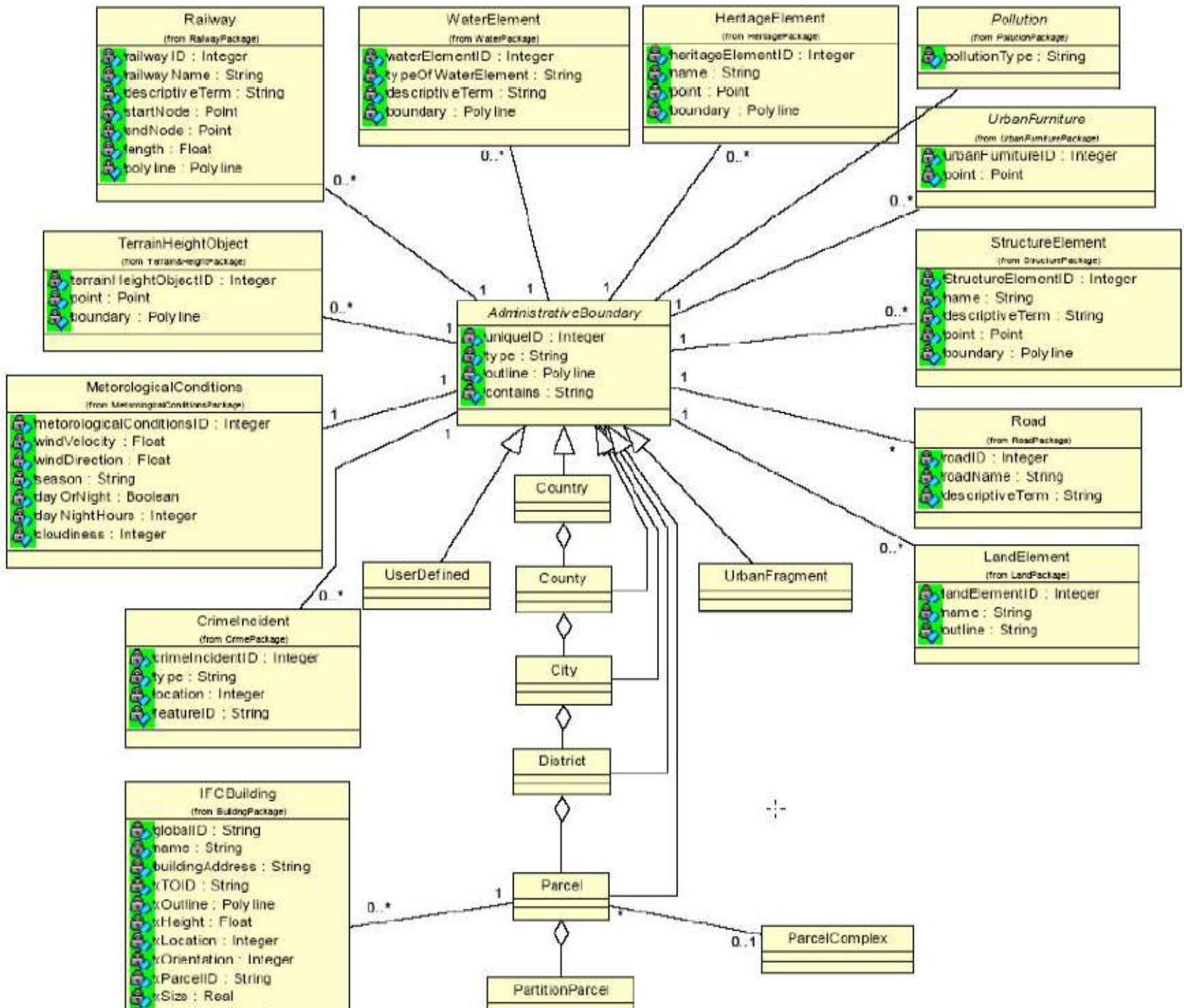
Farenc, Thalmann et al.

- ▶ City hierarchical decomposition
- ▶ Deals with logical relationships among parts of the city

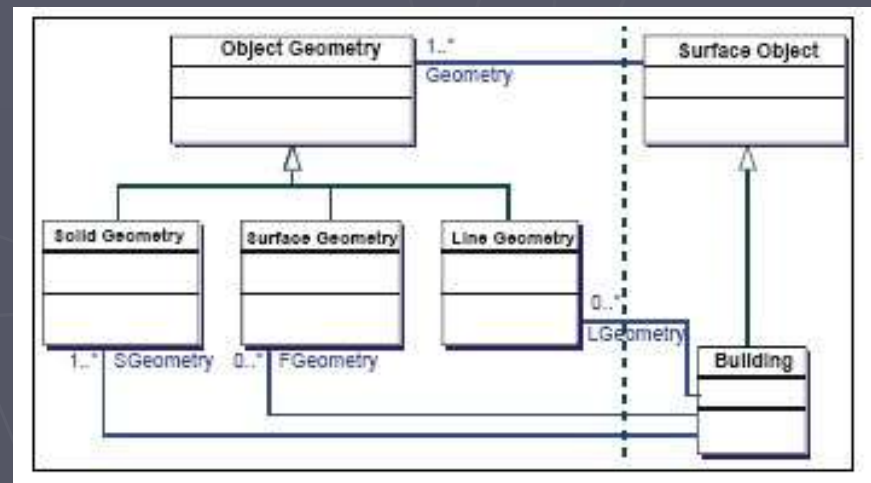
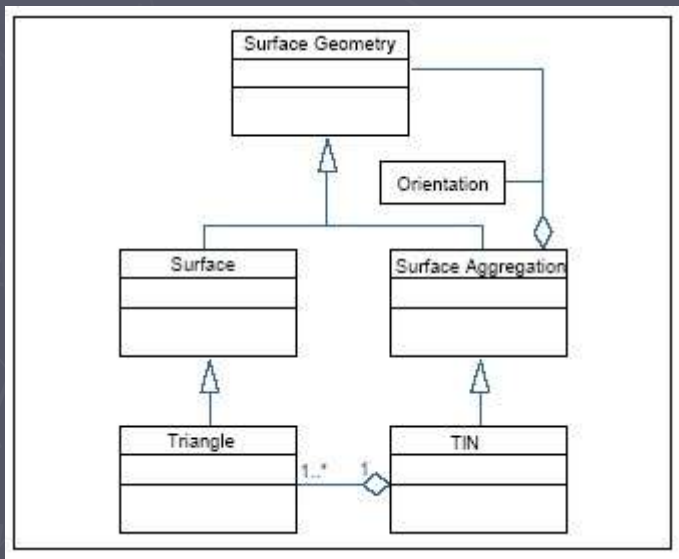
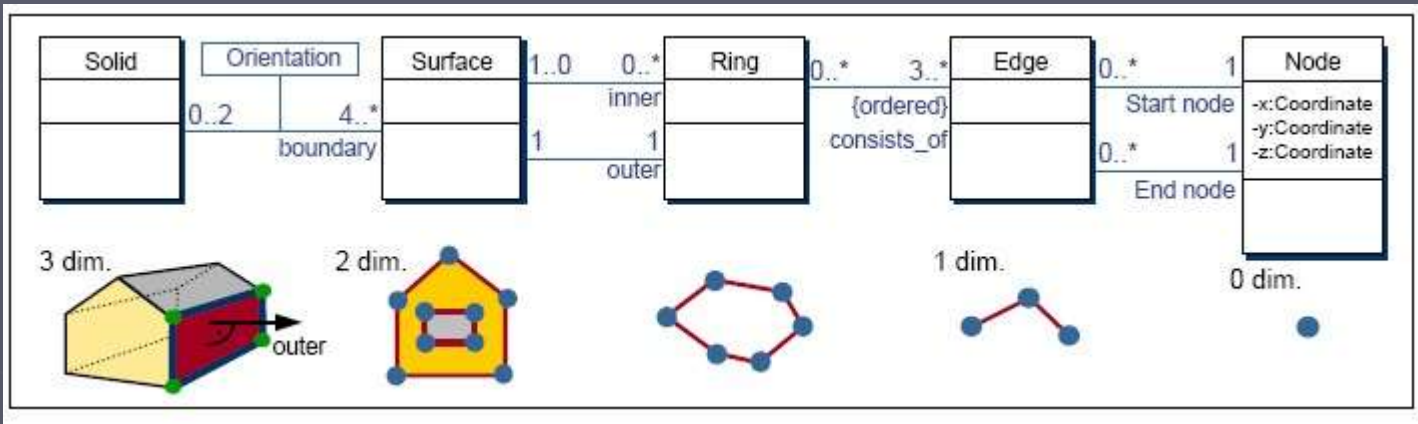


Hamilton et al.

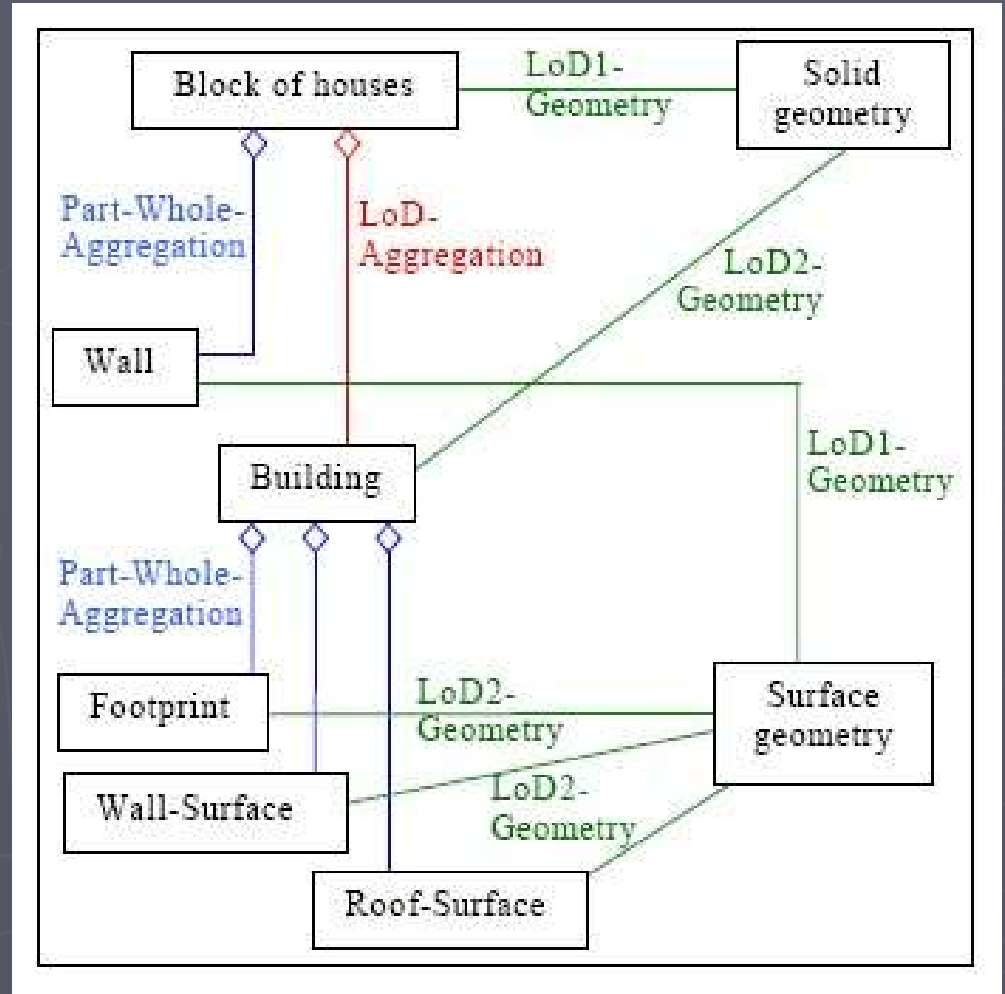
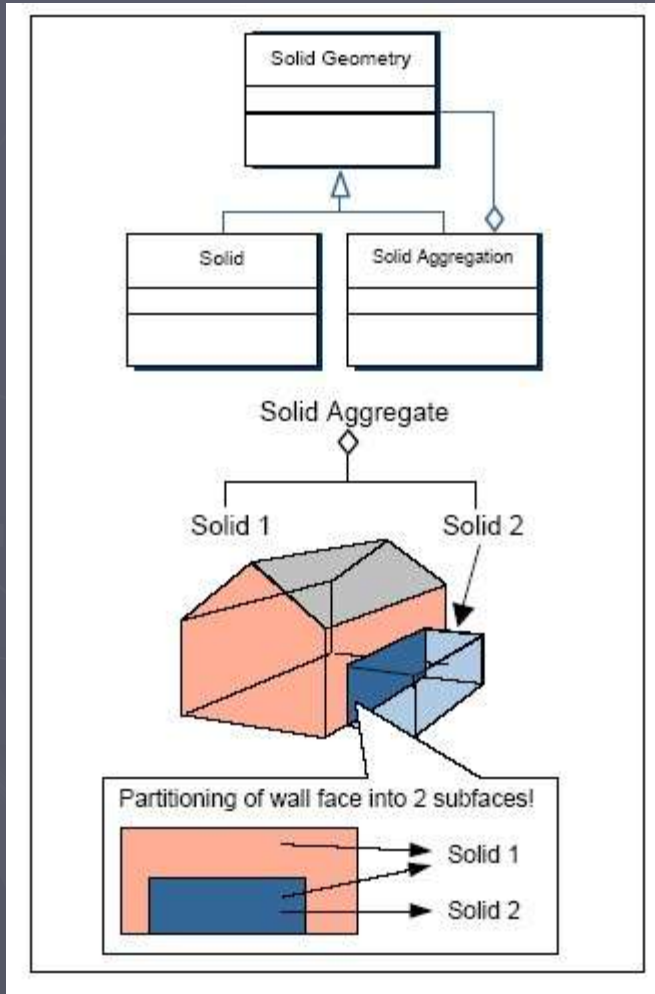
- ▶ Conceptual urban data model
- ▶ Emphasis on interoperability



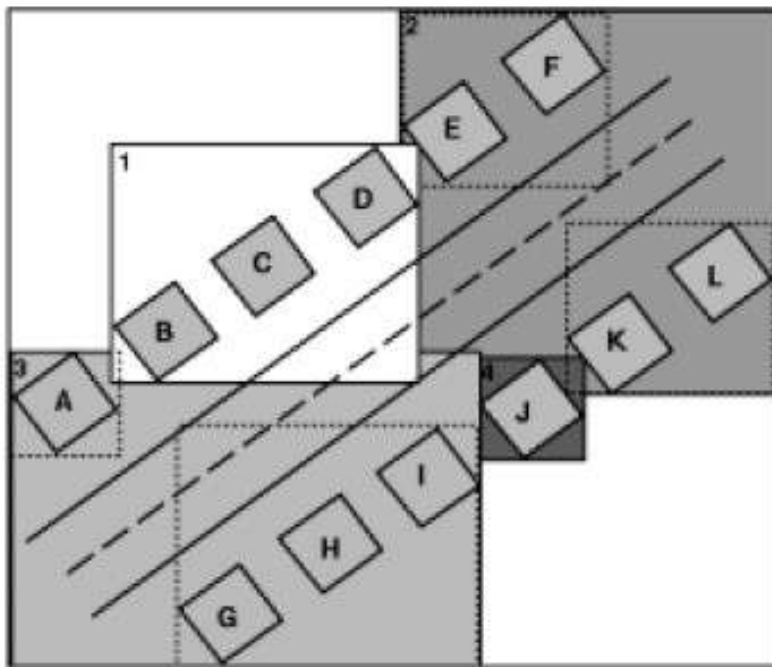
Kolbe, Groeger – City GML



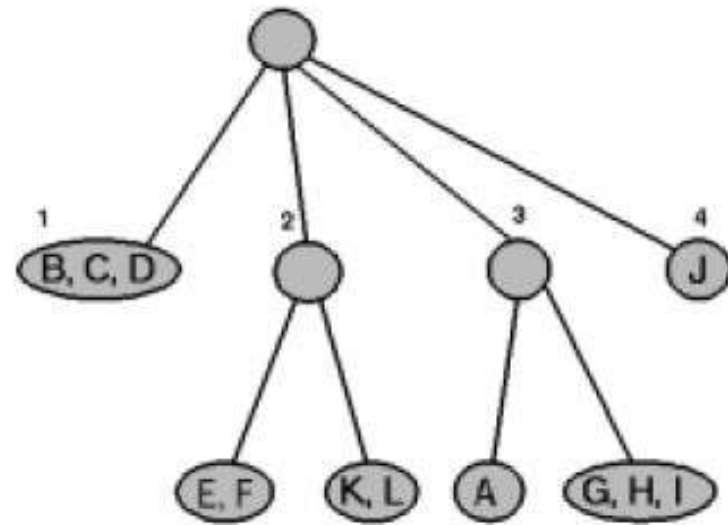
Kolbe, Groeger – City GML



Kofler, Guber – LOD-R-tree



R-tree



An object-oriented approach

- ▶ structural object orientation - any entity, independent of whatever complexity and structure, may be represented by exactly one object
- ▶ operational object orientation – operations on complex objects are possible without having to decompose the objects into a number of simple objects
- ▶ behavioural object orientation – a system must allow its objects to be accessed and modified only through a set of operations specific to an object type
- ▶ four main concepts
 - encapsulation, inheritance, object identity, polymorphism

3D GIS data management

► Weaknesses of the RDBMS

- poor representation of “Real World” entities
- semantic overloading
- poor support for integrity
- homogenous data structure
- limited operations
- difficulty handling recursive queries
- impedance mismatch
- other problems

► Experts agree that it is necessary to move to the next generation of DBMS – object servers

3D GIS data management 2

► Strengths of the OODBMS

- enriched modelling capabilities
- extensibility
- removal of impedance mismatch
- more expressive query language
- support for schema evolution
- support for long duration transactions
- applicability to advanced database applications
- improved performance

► OODBMS offer the way to evolve the GIS

Conclusion

- ▶ Development of a new 3D GIS should cover
 - Object-oriented approaches
 - Object-oriented development
 - Object-oriented data modelling
 - Object-oriented language
 - Object-oriented data store

Examples

- ▶ **CyberCity AG**
- ▶ **Geonova AG**
- ▶ **Planet 9 studios**
- ▶ **GeoSim systems**
- ▶ **Urban Simulation Team at UCLA**

Discussion

- ▶ Your questions
- ▶ Your opinions
- ▶ Your recommendations



Thanks for Your patience

Tomáš Richta
Computer Graphics Group
Department of Computer Science
and Engineering
Czech Technical University in Prague
Karlovo nam. 13
Prague (Czech Republic)
E – mail: richtt1@fel.cvut.cz, zara@fel.cvut.cz